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EVENING PAPERS .. THURSDAY, 31st JANUARY, 1935.

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CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Summary for Queensland.

The Commonwealth Statistician (Mr. E. T. McPhee) has made available Census Bulletin No. 11, containing a Summary of the preliminary analysis of the Census returns collected in Queensland at the Census of the 30th June, 1933. The Bulletin includes particulars of the population classified according to age, marriage, dependent children, orphanhood, schooling, war service, religion, birthplace, period of residence in Australia, foreign language, nationality, race, industry, grade of employment, cause and duration of unemployment, and income.

POPULATION. The revised figures for the population of Queensland at the Census of 30th June, 1933, are:- Males 497,217, females 450,317, total 947,534, made up as follows, viz:-

Section	Males	Females	Total
Metropolitan	143,525	156,223	299,748
Provincial	97,853	101,291	199,144
Rural ..	252,357	192,232	444,589
Migratory	3,482	571	4,053
TOTAL	497,217	450,317	947,534

From the above table it will be seen there are 12,698 more females than males in the metropolitan area; 3,438 more females than males in the urban provincial area; and 60,125 more males than females in the rural area.

Since the Census of 1921 the population of Queensland increased by 25.3 per cent.; that of the metropolitan division by 42.8 per cent.; the rural division by 23.8 per cent.; and the urban provincial by 8.4 per cent.

Excluding the migratory population - mostly on ships and railway trains - the proportion of the total population located in the metropolitan area increased from 27.9 per cent. in the year 1921 to 31.8 per cent. in 1933.

AGE. Of the 944,270 persons for whom age was stated, 9.1 per cent. were under 5 years of age; 9.8 per cent. were 5 years of age and under 10 years; 9.8 per cent. from 10 to 14 years; 9.5 per cent. 15 to 19 years; and 40.2 per cent. were under age 21.

At the 1921 Census 12.0 per cent. were under 5 years; 11.5 per cent. 5 to 9 years; 9.9 per cent. 10 to 14 years; 8.7 per cent. 15 to 19 years; and 43.9 per cent. under 21 years of age. Consequently there has been a considerable decrease in the percentage under 10 years of age, a slight increase in the percentage between 10 and 19 years, and a substantial decrease in the percentage under age 21.

Actually there were 4,472 less children under 5 years of age in Queensland on the 30th June, 1933, than at the previous Census of the 4th April, 1921, notwithstanding that the total population of Queensland had increased by 25.3 per cent. during the intercensal period. An analysis of the number under age 5 shows that, whereas there were slight increases over the 1921 Census as to the number at age 2 years and 4 years, amounting in all to 831, yet there has been a decrease of 4,147

in the number under 1 year of age; of 843 in the number between 1 year and 2 years; and of 313 between 3 and 4 years of age. These figures reflect the smaller birth-rate which was particularly marked in the years 1931 and 1932. Had the average effective birth-rate which prevailed between the Censuses of 1911 and 1921 continued until the 30th June, 1933, the number of children under 5 years of age in Queensland would have been 30,000 more than were actually enumerated at the last Census. During the intercensal period of ten years from 1911 to 1921 the population under 10 years of age in Queensland increased by 39,613, but in the subsequent twelve years from 1921 to 1933 the number in this group increased by 1,765 only. On the other hand, the number of persons aged 65 years and over in Queensland at the 30th June, 1933, was 23,325 more than at the previous Census, as compared with an increase of 7,582 during the previous intercensal period from 1911 to 1921.

A feature of the population of Queensland is its relatively high masculinity. At the 1933 Census there were 104 males for every 100 females under 21 years of age, which was the same as in the year 1921, but the masculinity of those aged 21 years and over has decreased from 118 at the previous Census to 115 at the 30th June, 1933. Over all ages there were 110 males to every 100 females which is a higher masculinity than in any State except Western Australia.

CONJUGAL CONDITION. At the 1933 Census 57.6 per cent. of the population in Queensland were never married; 37.8 per cent. were married; 4.5 per cent. were widowed; and 0.1 per cent. divorced. During the intercensal period since the year 1921, the number never married increased by 18.5 per cent., those married by 33.8 per cent.; and the divorced by 228 per cent. At the 30th June, 1933, the number of males aged 14 years and over who had never married was 50,598 more than the females, but although this excess of males was 7,852 more than at the previous Census, the discrepancy between the numbers of the sexes is relatively less than it was at the 1921 Census. Widowed females increased in number by 5,866, and at a much higher rate of increase than the widowed males during the same period. Actually there were twice as many widowed females as widowed males in Queensland at the 30th June, 1933.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE. In reply to this question 113,862 males and 10,750 females stated they had children under 16 years of age dependent on them at the 30th June, 1933, the total number of dependant children under age 16 being 288,870, representing an average of 2.4 for each male with dependent children and 1.9 for each female guardian. For each adult male in Queensland the average was 0.89 dependent children, and for each male breadwinner (excluding pensioners) 0.85 dependent children under 16 years of age. 20,533 children or 7.1 per cent. of the total number of dependent children under age 16 in Queensland were dependent on females.

36 per cent. of the males with dependent children under 16 years of age had one dependent child; 28 per cent. two children; 17 per cent. three children; 10 per cent. four children; 5 per cent. five children; and 4 per cent. more than five children. Of the female guardians 51 per cent. had one dependent child under age 16; 25 per cent. two children; 13 per cent. three children; 6 per cent. four children; 3 per cent. five children; and 2 per cent. more than five children.

ORPHANHOOD. The number of children under 16 years of age in Queensland as at the 30th June, 1933, totalled 289,535 of whom 51 per cent. were males and 49 per cent. females. Of all children for whom particulars were stated 94 per cent. had both parents living; 3.6 per cent. were without father; 2.1 per cent. without mother; and 0.3 per cent. were bereft of both parents.

SCHOOLING. The total number of children of the ages 6 to 14 inclusive in Queensland at the 30th June, 1933, was 167,133. The number receiving instruction at Government Schools at the date of the Census totalled 132,041, or 78 per cent.; those attending Private Schools

numbered 29,421, or 17 per cent.; and 7,833 children, or 4.6 per cent., were stated to be receiving instruction at home. Since the 1921 Census the number attending Government Schools increased by 11 per cent., while those attending Private Schools increased by 25 per cent. Although, as previously stated, the population of Queensland increased by 25 per cent. during the intercensal period, yet the number of children of school age increased by only 16 per cent., which is another symptom of the falling birth-rate.

WAR SERVICE. 30,015 males and 194 females served abroad with the Australian Forces during the Great War of 1914-1919; 10 per cent. of the adult male population of Queensland being ex-members of the Australian Forces with overseas service.

RELIGION. At the 1921 Census 16,644 persons in Queensland, or 2.2 per cent., gave no reply to this question, but at the 1933 Census, when the public was informed there was no legal obligation to answer this question, 129,833 persons, or 13.7 per cent., gave no reply. Of those who stated their religion, the Church of England had the greatest number of adherents with 331,972 (40.6 per cent.); followed by Roman Catholic 185,889 (22.7 per cent.), not including 20,675 (2.5 per cent.) stated as Catholic, undefined; Presbyterian 106,813 (13.1 per cent.); and Methodist 87,909 (10.8 per cent.)

Since the previous Census the number who stated they were of Non-Christian religion decreased by 48 per cent., and those stating they had no religion decreased by 51 per cent.

BIRTHPLACE. At the 1933 Census 83 per cent. of the population of Queensland were born in Australia as compared with 78 per cent. at the 1921 Census. Those born in the British Isles were equivalent to 13 per cent. of the total population, as against 17 per cent. at the 1921 Census. During the intercensal period the number of persons in Queensland who were born in Australia increased by 33 per cent., and the number born outside Australia decreased by 1.7 per cent. The number born in the British Isles decreased by 9 per cent. while those born in other European countries increased by 31 per cent. The number born in Ireland decreased by 6,264, Germany 2,545; England 1,986; and those born in China were 1,653 fewer in number. On the other hand there has been an increase of 6,505 in the number born in Italy; 917 from Greece; 664 Malta; 378 Finland; and 356 Yugoslavia.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA. Of the section not born in Australia who stated their period of residence, 5 per cent. had resided in Australia for a period of less than 5 years, and 20 per cent. for less than 10 years, as compared with 6 per cent. and 27 per cent. respectively at the previous Census. This is an indication of the extent of the decline in oversea migration into Queensland in recent years.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE. At the 1933 Census, 8,856 persons comprising 6,787 males and 2,069 females who were not able to read and write English were able to read and write a foreign language. 46 per cent. of this number were able to read and write Italian; 12 per cent. Chinese; 7 per cent. Greek; and 6 per cent. Japanese.

NATIONALITY. Although the number of foreign nationals in Queensland has increased since the 1921 Census by 32 per cent. - 26 per cent. for males and 68 per cent. for females - as compared with an increase of 25 per cent. in the number of British Nationality, the change in the proportion of foreign nationals relative to the total population is very small. In the year 1921 there were 132 foreign nationals per 10,000 of the total population, and in the year 1933 there were 138 per 10,000, so that 98.6 per cent of the population are British subjects. The greatest increases numerically among the foreign nationals were:- Italian 3,602; Greek 447; Finnish 349; and Yugoslavian 271, whilst those of Chinese nationality decreased by 1,574 (48 per cent.); Japanese by 313; Dutch 250; and German 245.

RACE. At the 30th June, 1933, 98.5 per cent. of the population of Queensland were of European race as compared with 98.1 per cent. at the 1921 Census. During the intercensal period the number of full-blood non-Europeans decreased by 28 per cent., and the number of half-castes increased by 53 per cent. Those of Chinese race decreased in number by 1,565, or 38 per cent.; Polynesian by 627, or 34 per cent.; and Japanese by 286, or 26 per cent. Since the 1921 Census the number of half-caste Australian Aborigines has increased by 2,344, or 76 per cent.

INDUSTRY. The number of breadwinners including pensioners in Queensland at the 30th June, 1933, was 448,313, of whom 350,452 were males and 97,861 females. Pensioners included in this number totalled 32,959, and excluding pensioners the breadwinners numbered 415,354, comprising 333,301 males and 82,053 females. The proportion of breadwinners (including pensioners) in the male population increased from 68.0 per cent. at the 1921 Census to 70.5 per cent. at the 1933 Census, and female breadwinners from 16.2 per cent. to 21.7 per cent. If pensioners are excluded, the proportion of breadwinners at the 1933 Census was:- Males 67.0 per cent., and females 18.2 per cent.

Since the 1921 Census the total male breadwinners, including pensioners, has increased by 29.2 per cent., and female breadwinners by 69.7 per cent. This increased proportion of breadwinners among females is probably due in a large measure to the increase in the number of old age and invalid pensioners since the 1921 Census, as pensioners are classed as breadwinners, whereas many would, in better times, have been maintained by relatives and so classed as dependants. Excluding pensioners and those who were not definitely stated to be associated with some occupation or industry, the number of breadwinners has increased by 21.0 per cent. - males by 18.5 per cent., and females by 32.5 per cent.

The proportion of breadwinners engaged in the Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying industries at the 1933 Census was 28.6 as compared with 28.2 per cent. at the 1921 Census. The Industrial group (factories) also increased from 26.3 per cent. to 27.2 per cent., and those engaged in Commerce and Finance from 12.4 per cent. to 14.2 per cent., while there was a slight increase in the proportion engaged in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation. On the other hand, the percentage engaged in Public Administration and Professional Occupations decreased from 8.7 to 8.3; Personal and Domestic Service to 8.8 per cent. (8.9); Transport and Communication 8.2 per cent. (9.2); Mining and Quarrying 2.3 per cent. (3.2); and minor decreases in the proportion engaged in Forestry, Fishing and Trapping.

During the intercensal period the aggregate increase in the number of males employed in each industrial group was greater than that for females, with the exception of Personal and Domestic Service, Public Administration, and Professional groups, but the proportion of females to the total number of persons engaged in the various occupational groups has increased in the majority of groups as follows, viz:- Personal and Domestic Service from 78.1 per cent. in the year 1921 to 81.1 per cent. in the year 1933; Public Administration and Professional from 41.3 per cent. to 47.3 per cent.; Commerce and Finance to 23.9 per cent. (21.2); Entertainment, Sport and Recreation to 18.7 per cent. (11.5); Transport and Communication to 5.8 per cent. (3.9); and Agricultural, Pastoral, etc., to 3.9 per cent. (2.1). On the other hand, the proportion of females engaged in the Industrial group (factories, construction works, etc.) has decreased from 12.6 per cent. to 11.1 per cent.

GRADE OF EMPLOYMENT. 298,768 persons, or 31.5 per cent. of the population of Queensland at the 30th June, 1933, were in the wage-earning group as compared with 31.0 per cent. at the previous Census. The proportion of females to the total number of persons in the wage-earning group has increased from 20.4 per cent. in the year 1921 to 22.0 at the 1933 Census.

Of the wage-earning group, 200,155 persons, or 67 per cent., were wage-earners in full-time employment at the date of the Census; 34,191 persons, or 11.4 per cent., were employed part-time; 57,291, or 19.2 per cent., were unemployed; and 7,131 persons, or 2.4 per cent., were helpers not receiving salary or wages.

Since the 1921 Census the number of persons in the wage-earning group increased by 27.3 per cent., males increasing by 24.8 per cent., and females by 37.2 per cent. The number of employers at the 30th June, 1933, was 36,066, being an increase of 84 per cent. over the number stated at the 1921 Census but only 34 per cent. more than the number of employers at the earlier 1911 Census. Those stated to be working on own account at the 30th June, 1933, showed an increase of 7.8 per cent. in number since the 1921 Census.

UNEMPLOYMENT. The number of unemployed in Queensland at the 30th June, 1933, totalled 57,291, or 19.2 per cent. of the number of persons in the wage-earning group. Of those unemployed, 46,731 were males and 10,560 females, representing a percentage of unemployment of 20.0 for males and 16.1 for females respectively. The percentage of males unemployed in Queensland according to the Census returns (20.0 per cent.) was much higher than the percentage of members of Trade Unions in Queensland who were unemployed (15.4) as shown by the returns supplied by the Unions to the Commonwealth Statistician for the second and third quarters of 1933. This difference is probably due to the fact that casual workers and other members of the Australian Workers' Union, who are relatively numerous in Queensland, are not included in the Trade Union returns. Corresponding figures at the 1921 Census were males 16.3 per cent and females 6.2 per cent. unemployed. At the 1933 Census 1,748 males and 1,045 females unemployed who were under 21 years of age stated they had never been in employment.

53,262 of the 57,291 persons unemployed stated the cause of their unemployment; 88.5 per cent. was due to scarcity of employment; and 6.7 per cent. to illness.

Of those who stated the duration of their unemployment, 34.5 per cent. had been unemployed for less than 24 weeks; 55.2 per cent. for less than 1 year; 14.6 per cent. between 1 and 2 years; 13.3 per cent. between 2 and 3 years; 9.5 per cent. between 3 and 4 years; and 7.4 per cent. over 4 years.

INCOME. 435,844 of the 448,313 breadwinners in Queensland gave the required particulars concerning their income. As previously mentioned, 57,291 unemployed persons and 32,959 pensioners are included amongst the 448,313 breadwinners. 10.3 per cent. of the male breadwinners stated that they received no income during the year ended the 30th June, 1933; 22.0 per cent. received income less than £1 per week; 18.3 per cent. between £1 and £2 per week; 13.5 per cent. between £2 and £3 per week; 11.3 per cent. between £3 and £4 per week; 10.5 per cent. between £4 and £5 per week; and 14.0 per cent. over £5 per week. The corresponding percentages for female breadwinners were as follows:- 11.4 per cent. no income; 40.3 per cent. under £1 per week; 22.8 per cent. between £1 and £2 per week; 12.3 per cent. between £2 and £3 per week; 7.0 per cent. between £3 and £4 per week; 2.9 per cent. between £4 and £5 per week; and 3.3 per cent. over £5 per week. Including pensioners and unemployed, two-thirds of the male breadwinners had incomes under £3 per week, and three-fourths of the females had incomes under £2 per week.

In addition to breadwinners, 23,456 persons, comprising dependants and others who stated that the questions concerning occupation were not applicable to their circumstances, were in receipt of some income during the year ended 30th June, 1933, and, of these, 62.3 per cent. received income less than £1 per week; 20.1 per cent. between £1 and £2 per week; 8.4 per cent. between £2 and £3 per week; 3.4 per cent. between £3 and £4 per week; 1.9 per cent. between £4 and £5 per week; and 3.9 per cent. over £5 per week.